WAR STIRS UP THE TOWN. NEW YORK TALKED AND THOUGHT OF LITTLE ELSE YESTERDAY.

Bullette Beards Everywhere Were Surrounded Every Rumor as to the Progress of Rectilities-A Great Display of Fings

The city awoke to the war yesterday. For weeks it has wondered and hoped and feared about war. But yesterday camp the thrill of real hostilities-the thrill of a personal and individual desire to do something to Spain. Flags flared from the windows and the housetops. To display the flag was the easiest and immediate way of showing what one felt. A poem that Vhittier wrote about Barbara Frietchie of

Fredericktown explains the instinct thoroughly, The Paris is in danger," shouted Rumor. In the days of Virgil Rumor was a person having a thousand wings and under every wing a voice. Rumor to-day travels afoot in ragged clothes, with dirty hands and face, jingling coppers and screaming with shouts that seem to have gained resonance with the passing centuries. "The Paris in danger," "the Paris taken," "the Paris chased by a Spanish gunboat," howled the voices. The thrill that came with those words was the war thrill. The Peris carried the flag. In peace the country had been proud of her. She was to help in the war. She was bringing Americans home-men and women, who if she were captured would be carried to Spain to be greeted by a Spanish mob. He who did not bring that mob to his mind's eye for a minute was, indeed, one of small imagination. With the possibility of the capture of the Paris the war came home to everybody.

Work and play became things by the way People wanted to know about the war. Was the Paris really taken or was she safe! If the worst was true, what had we by way of conso lation and retribution? The busiest banker, the most shiftless office boy, made it convenient to go to his work by way of a public bulletin board. Wherever news or the semblance of news or comment on news was to be had crowds gathered. They wanted no better excuse than that two ordinary everyday citizens were talking about the army and the navy in tones that a stranger could overhear. Here and there on the street corners barmless, longhaired old dotards, half drunk or half cracked, harangued earnest, attentive groups, composed of men that would have given them nothing more than a pitying smile or a heartless jeer s week ago.

There were bulletins everywhere. People who had time sought those posted by newspapers at their main establishments or branch offices, from Park row to 125th street. The bigges crowd of the day, naturally enough, was in Printing House square, which was bounded bulletins. Those who were interested in knowing how large that crowd was made this calculation: 'The crowd was shaped by the conformation of the square like a right triangle. Along the curb of Nassau street, on the long leg of the triangle, there were 110 men shoulder to shoulder. From Nassau street out to Park row on the Beckman street side the edge of the crowd numbered fifty-six men. The triangle was densely packed and the hypothenuse bulged out toward the west enough to make up for the passageways through it, which Capt, Vredenburg's thirty policemen kept

So there were at least 3.080 persons there from midway in the morning until long after dark. It was an earnest, quiet crowd. There was nothing in it that suggested the spirit of the Madrid mob that dragged American emblems up and down the street, screaming and chattering like ill-bred children. A day or two ago the smaller crowd that spread over the same space was given to passing by in silence builetins of international doings, and to cheering the announcement of baseball scores. The baseball news yesterday was of a nature had the crowd been the same old lazy, timekilling lot, to make it cheer in earnest. But only scattered yells from newsboys called atsention to the game.

When one bulletin after another spread out the words, "The Paris not captured," there went up a shout that changed into a shrill yell of exultation and then into a roar of applause. As the men who were posting the news moved along the platforms the craning necks and tiptoeing to follow the written words made radiating billows of bobbing heads move across the square, followed often by an after flourish of hats, like following breakers. It was easy enough to see that it was not a crowd of lonfers, if one watched it from above. It changed constantly. Everywhere heads were working toward the edges and breaking out into the open pathways. There was a constant closing in from the outside to

At a little after 4 o'clock there was a surging. excited group within the City Hall Plaza itself with a middle-aged, heavily built German woman in its centre. She was crying and wiping her eyes, first with one sleeve, then with the other. A dozen men were talking at her at the same time. Some were shouting angry arguments, others were talking reassuringly low, comforting tone. The crowd fought to hear what it was all about.

"I tell you she is captured," they heard the shouters say. "She hasn't got a gun; not a gun! She may go 22 knots an hour, but she can't dodge shells once a Spanish warship jumps out of the dark at her."

Then the old woman would shake her head and try to get both of her sleeves into her eyes at once. The others, the soothing ones, patted her on the back and told her not to mind and that "he was all right." At last a responsible looking little man elbowed his way up to her "Is it a husband or a son, madam, that you

have on the Paris !" "Who! Is it me you are asking!" she said with a start. "I have nobody on the Paris. It

is only that I pity them all so." She was very much in carnest. Some of the outsiders laughed in the faces of the men who had been arguing with her, but somehow nobody seemed to be laughing at the old woman herself.

Along Broadway there were several corners where clothing merchants and telegraph companies were posting up the news. The crowds were there, too, as big as the police would let them be. There, as in Park row, cable-car gripmen slowed up their cars so that they might gather the import of the latest addition to the posted news. Passengers crowded one another and trampled over one another's feet to do the same. Each sentence was passed from lip to lip up and down the street. About the uptown newspaper offices it was the same story. Up Columbus avenue and the boulevards people stopped at every news stand to glance over the headlines of the latest "war extras" gather therefrom what incredulous comfort they might. Across 125th street to the east side the wda were everywhere. They cheered on the alightest protext for more freely than the gath-

erings downtown. Third avenue is always emotional. The flags there may not have been as hig or as fine as those on Broadway, but there were more of them. Pictures of the President, of the Cabinet. of various warships and of the fleets, all framed with red, white and blue and festopned with flags, were displayed in the windows. One or two big lodging houses had pictures of the Maine and Fitzhugh Lee alternating in every window of their five and six stories. The Bowery and Park How blazed with flags. Flag merchants, with glorious bundles in their arms, sold flags a yard wide, small silk ones haif as large as a handkerchief, and the little buttonhole flags that everybody on the street is wear-

The armories have become suddenly imposing in the public eye. The Seventy-first Regiment Armory, at Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street, could hardly have been attuated in a quieter part of town than it is. While a SUN man watched, for a quarter of an hour or yesterday, there were never less than five people in night who were standing still, looking at the grim gray walls with anxious in terest. In that time four women and two man came up to the report - and asked him whether the regiment had received orders yet, and, if so, o and when it-would go. Five out of the

six had no acquaintances in the regiment. They

Excited carlous crowds collected in front of the recruiting stations, official and unofficial about the city. The man who wanted to fight for the country was overwhelmed with assurances of friendship, admiration, and affection. The city was full of the war. It cannot stick to its dally hustling routine while the country is in a powder and ball-and-blood fight. The crowds prove it, the talk on the streets proves it and the flags glorify the fact and publish it abroad.

BHE SCORNS THE STAY-AT-HOMES. An Outbreak at a Meeting of the Women's

Auxiliary society of New York. The Women's Auxiliary Society of the National Guard of New York City met yesterday afternoon in the officers' rooms of the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. War was declared twice during the meeting, which was called to consider methods of selling tickets for an entertainment to further the objects of the seclety. The society, under the direction of its President, Miss Viola Taylor, has made and presented to every company of the Seventy-first Regiment twenty-five little bags to hold a knife and fork and spoon each. The gift signified, unofficially, that the society, though it wished to be altogether impartial in its dealings with the regiments of the borough of Maghattan, felt that it owed first allegiance

to the Seventy-first. Before the meeting began they were talking about the Seventy-first, and Mrs. Bete Gray Taylor, the authoress, referred to them as "dear, brave men." Miss Isabel Willis, the Vice-President of the society, sniffed with audible contempt. "Please leave Company B out of that," she said in a ringing voice, leaning for ward over the long table so that everybody should hear her. "Don't please call them 'dear, brawe men' while I'm around. One hundred and five men in the company."

"Miss Willis," said somebody in a severe tone of voice, "this isn't the time-

"If this isn't the time," continued the young roman, "when will the time be, please? [No answer.] Call for volunteers-how many volunteered-thirty!-thirty out of 105! Bah! "But those thirty were just as brave." began Mrs. Taylor, supported by a rising chorus of

remonstrance, "as though-"Don't talk to me about the thirty; it's the eighty-five I'm worrying about." Miss Willis scooped up eighty-five imaginary tin soldiers on the table in front of her, stirred them to gether, pulverized them, and tossed the fragments over her shoulders into space. "There!" she said as she ended, "there!"

She then proceeded to explain, and she wouldn't be suppressed. "I've worn their horrid old company colors and pins and things around for six months," she said. "And now look what a fool they have made of me! But all the men I knew volunteered. Good thing they did. If they stayed at home I would make them wish they were in Cuba. I'd just shoot 'em myself. Every single one of them! Shoot 'em dead! I told them so, too! No. I didn't know

any of the cighty-five. Thank goodness!" Miss Taylor started up the meeting in some haste. It ran along very nicely until the man manager and press agent of the show was requested to explain why the total profits of the entertainment must be diminished by a 40 per cent. commission on each ticket. There was trouble of a very warm brand in two minutes Reporters were excluded during the argument and were not readmitted. The pressagent came out after a while. He said everything was all right, but he was very red in the face.

THEIR PLACES TO BE KEPT OPEN. Lawrence, Taylor & Co. Tell Their Employees

They Will Lose Nothing by Going to the Front.

The display of patriotism made by New York merchants who have employees in the National Guard is doing much to raise the percentage of men in the various organizations who will enlist when the President's call is transmitted to the commanding officers by Gov. Black. Over a hundred firms have announced their intention of paying salaries to their employees who are obliged to go away with their regiments, and it is expected that many more will follow this example when the call for volunteers comes

The latest firm to show its patriotism in this way is Lawrence, Taylor & Co., dry goods commission merchants at 109 Worth street. In this house, among the salesmen and office employees, there are quite a number of men who belong to the National Guard. When it became apparent that war with Spain was imminent these men notified the firm that they would go to the front with their regiments. Some of the men are married and have families dependent upon them. Nevertheless they decided to enter the service of the Government for as long a period as they might be needed.

Yesterday Messrs. Lawrence, Taylor & Co. notified these employees that they would receive full salaries while they were away, and that their places would be held open for them. They will be kept in the direct line of promotion, too, and men under them now who stay at home will not be jumped over their heads.

Lorser & Ca.'s Employees and the War. This bulletin has been posted at the time deak

in the dry goods store of Frederick Loeser & Co. in Brooklyn:

Those members of the National Guard now in our employ who serve with their respective regiments will be paid in full during their absence and reinstated in their positions upon their return."

To Wagner Car Company Employees Who list for the War.

ROCHESTER, April 23.-The Wagner Palace Car Company has issued this order, which has been received at all its offices:

"All employees of this company who leave the service in good standing for the purpose of tolaing the army or navy of the United States during the war with Spain are bereby notified that their positions will be retained for them until they return."

Hahne & Co.'s Employees Free to Go to the War.

Hahne & Co. of Newark announced yesterday that any of the men employed in their store who may belong to the National Guard may go to war with their regiments with the full assurance that their salaries will be continued as long as the regiment remains in service, and that their places will be open to them on their return.

MISSIONARIES IN SPAIN.

The Agents of the American Board Beach

Boston, April 23.-The American Board to day received a cable despatch from its missionaries who were at San Sebastian, Spain, in charge of the International Institute for Girls. dated Biarritz, France, announcing that the members of the American mission have moved to that place, which for the present will be their address. The missionaries had been instructed from Spain whenever it seemed advisable to do so, owing to the hostile feeling of the people. The despatch was from the Rev. William H. Gulick, who has been in Spain since 1871. His associates are Miss Catherine H. Barbour of Canton Centre, Coun.; Miss Alice H. Busbee of Derby, Vt.; Miss Anna F. Webb of Oxford. Penn.; Miss Mary L. Page of Haverhill, Mass., and Miss Susan Huntington of Norwalk, Conn.

Offers Part of a Hospi al to Freat tie Wounded.

BALTIMORE, April 23,-Dr. Charles W. Mitcheil, dean of the faculty of the University of Maryland School of Medicine, has written to Surgeon-General Wyman of the United States Marine Hospital service offering a part of the Maryland University Hospital for the treatment of sick or wounded during the war with Spain. He also said that a number of students would be glad of an opportunity to do hospital or field survice.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.-The Spanish mules and horses intended for the Spanish army in Cuba and taken from the steamers Miguel, Jover, and Catalina as contraband of war have been confiscated, and will be sold here Monday. Among them is a magnificent charger intended for Capt.-Gen. Bianco.

SOLDIERS' DRINKS FREE. ARMY AND NAVY MEN'S MONEY RE-

FUEED IN MANY SALOUNS. Brooklyn Liquer Seller Suggests That the Example Shantd Be Followed by the Grecortes and Dry Goods Stores. The Pamilton of the Men Should Bave All Their Money New.

In almost any saloon from Harters to Red Hook a man wearing the uniform of the United States Army or Navy is just now entitled to anything he may call for in the beverage line without paying for it. With the beginning of the war a spontaneous patriotic sentiment sprang up in the barrooms of this city, and the bar enders consider it an honor to treat a soldier or a sailor of the Government. While for years innumerable the saloon keepers having places near the Brooklyn Navy Yard have been in the habit of charging saflors and marines for drinks, to-day these same saloon keepers consider it an honor to "blow off" the army and navy. The same may be said of saloon keepers in the neighborhood of Fort Hamilton.

In speaking of this new form of patriotism resterday Patrick Barry, who was formerly a Supervisor in Kings county, and who is not engaged in the liquor business on Bridge street, Brooklyn, said:

"This idea seems to have struck liquor dealers and bartenders simultaneously. I have given orders to all of my bartenders to keep open house for sallors, marines, and regulars. These poor fellows have flocked into my place by the score, and after having a few drinks they go out, saying, 'Thank you, boss, for your kindness. We may not get a chance to have an other drink on this side of the dark river.' Our jackies are the best lot of fellows a man ever met. When they have money they spend it freely, and my only reason for giving them free drinks at this time is that I believe they are entitled to the best treatment they can get. No saloon keeper should accept money from sailor or soldier in war times. The reason I say this is that I believe that if a sailor or a sol dier has any money at this time he should be permitted to keep it or give it to his family. Our flag defenders should not be allowed to spend a cent for anything just now. They should have the freedom of our city.
"The movement inaugurated by the salcon

seepers to give away wet goods to the soldiers and sailors ought to be an example to dealers in dry goods to do the same. I think it would be a good idea for all of the dry goods dealers in this city and Brooklyn to help the sailors out by equipping them with underclothing. I think that every grocer in the city ought to contribute a certain amount of groceries for the relief of the families left at home by our soldiers and sailors, many of whom will never return. A committee of citizens could be appointed by Mayor Van Wyck to take charge of all contri butions and this committee might hunt up the relatives of those who volunteer to enter the country's service. The families could then be supplied with provisions. I am sure that we have enough charitable people in New York and Brooklyn who would be willing to contribute liberally for the purpose of carrying out this scheme of relief. The sooner this movement is started the better it will be for these people, be cause when we get deeper into this war business we may have so many things to look after that the families of volunteers may be over looked. As far as I am concerned, I am ready to do my share at any time. However, I will continue to dispense free drinks to the army and navy as long as the war lasts. Of course, there are some men who are not benefited by liquor. and saloon keepers should make distinctions in these cases, but at the same time it does no harm to give a fellow a 'ball' when he is starting for the war. The next ball he gets may be

from a Spanish gun." New York also has a Pat Barry who is a liquor dealer, and who believes in treating the boys in blue. This particular Pat Barry, like the ex-Supervisor in Brooklyn, is a big, goodnatured fellow, who has been kept busy for the last two days saying, 'Come, what are you 'going to havel' to uniformed; soldiers who have ed into his place at Eightieth street and Amsterdam avenue for a drink. Like the Brooklyn Barry, the New Yorker is a patriot who keeps open house to the sailors and sol-

The same may be said of the proprietor of the saloon at Eighty-first street and Columbus avenue, Joe Lindheimer. This is the Tammany headquarters of the Nineteenth Assembly district. A large American flag is swung over the sidewalk opposite Lindheimer's saloon, and behind the bar there is a sign, which reads:

OUR ARMY AND NAVY FOREVER! U. S. Soldiers and Sail

The same rule prevails at Silver Dollar Smith's establishment at Thirty-first street and Sixth saloon opposite the Essex Market Court. Along Third avenue and the Bowery the bartenders consider themselved honored by a visit from a uniformed soldier or sailor. At ev-Allier man Farley's establishment on the Bowery three jack tars appeared on Thursday night Each of them ordered whiskey. As one of them was paying for the drinks Mr. Farley

shouted to his bartender: "Hey don't take money from those fellow They're United States sailors, and they need some ammunition to blow those Spaniard into kingdom come."

The three sailors thanked Mr. Farley for his kindness. Lawyer Joseph Schulum, who is one of the East Side political leaders, joined the party a minute later, and invited the three sailors to drink, saying:

"Have something with me, boys. You're made of the kind of stuff that I admire." After Schulum had treated the sailors crowd came in from Miner's Theatre on the Bowery and every one of the crowd became a volunteer in the army of treaters. The sailor refused to drink after having three each, and then the crowd explained that it was "inter nission time" at the Bowery Theatre, and they insisted that the three sailors should go back and see the show with them. The three sailors were escorted up the Bowery by the crowd and taken into the theatre, the door keeper refusing to accept any admission money for them. The manager of the theatre of for them. The manager of the theatre escorted them to a box on the lower tier adjoining the stage. The audience cheered when the salars came in and the performers on the stage paid many compilments to the jackles during the remainder of the performance. When the show was over at least twenty men insisted upon treating the salors. The manager of the salors adjoining the theatre, however, took the crowd to task, saying:

"None of you can treat those boys while they're my puests and that

they're in my place; they're my guests, and the Further down the Bowery, at Barney Flynn's sloon, at Pell street, there is a sign behind the

IN GOD WE TRUST,
All others must pay each for drinks,
Excepting Marines, Sallors and Soldier
serving Under the American Flag.

"I am a patriot." said Barney Flynn yesterdey, "We are serving drinks to sallors and soldiers free of charge because I believe they are entitled to free drinks. Just look at it in the right way. If it wear't for these brave fellows some yellow Spaniard would be running both of my salcons on the llowery. The Spaniards would sail right up the East River and land their forces in Catharine site, and of course they do have he Catharine street the first thing they'd do and seize all the salcons on the way up, and when they'd swing into the Bowery they'd nail my place in a minute. But as long as we have a good army and navy there's no chance of any Spaniards geiting next' to Chathain square. If they did get next' to my salcon and tackle some of my 'Number three booze' which I sell to the chinks in Chinatown, the papers would have long ricess telling how Harney Flynn's ammunition knocked out a whole Spanish regiment. Of course, if they tackled the good staff behind the bur which I sell to the first-class customers I d have to get a foo on the pipes or become a lunch counter broom. But if me friend Divver escaped bombardment, I'd be dead sure of a lob on the pipes, anyway, for Taumanny would defeat the Bpanish at the next election."

for Tammany would detect the splant election.

At Andy Horn's saloon, near the bridge, the rule of free drinks to sailors and soldiers is in operation. The same patriotic rule is in working order at each of the three saloons owned by Mike Callahan. In all of the places mentioned the customers have shown their feeling for the sailors and soldiers by trying to outdo the salloon keepers and bartenders in showering favors upon the army and havy.

NO HARTE TO LARD TROOPS What Army Officers flore Clean of the W

Army officers in this city who should know something of the intentions of the War Department expressed the opinion yesterday that no great number of troops would be sent to Cube before fall. These officers said that in all probability a small force of infantry, one battery of heavy and one or two batteries of light artillery, with a troop or two of cavalry, would be sent to the faland shortly, for the purpose of giving safe conduct to any supplies, a landing place for which the navy had secured. Such a force would also be used to act in conjunctio with the Cuban Army, soon to be reinforced by 3,000 or 4,000 Cuban volunteers from the United States.

It was pointed out that, when the army unde Gomes is armed with the rifles and ammunition to be supplied by the United States Government, and when we have reinforced it with that which it has never had, an effective force of artillery, it is quite within the possibilities that no large land force of Americans will be necessary. At any rate, so one officer of high rank said yes-terday, the War Department has practically decided to give Gomes a chance to show what he can do before any considerable number of our own troops are landed in Cuba. Speaking further on this point the officer said:

Cubans have always stoutly asserted that if they were granted belilgerent rights they could, without any outside help, fight their way to Havana and plant the flag of a single star on the battlements of Morro Castle, Gen. Miles has advised the President and the Secretary of War to let them try it now and see what they can do. We will send them guns and ammuni tion and reinforce their army to a moderate extent, where reinforcements are needed. Be sides that, our fiest will assist them from the sea. If they have anything like the strength we have been led to believe they have they will manage to get along fairly well without more help from us on land. This would not be the policy, however, if the climate of Havana were different. When the rainy season is over all this will be changed, and then, should it be neessery, we could go over there and finish up the short order.

"In the interval we shall have time to get our volunteers into shape by several months of daily drill. According to the present plan, the call for volunteers in the different States be made on Monday or Tuesday. It is the plan of the War Department to send these troops to Chickamaura as quickly as transports can be provided. There they will go into camp for the summer be drilled carefully and get seasoned. By the middle of Sentember they will be ready for any service, and Cuba will be a fit place for a white man to fight in. I don't say that this plan is not subject to change, but I do say that, according to my advices from Washington to-day and yes terday, it is the plan for the present."

On Tuesday a number of 5-inch and 7-inch rapid-fire guns that have been proved at Sandy Hook will be shipped by rail to the following points: Sabine Pass, Tex.; Georgetown, S. C.; Brunswick, Ga., and Darien, Ga. The contract for shipping these guns by teamer was awarded several days ago. It was revoked by the War Department yesterday, be cause it was not thought safe to ship them by water. One 5-inch and one 7-inch gun will be nounted at each of the fortifications mentioned. Capt, James Alien, signal officer stationed at Governor's Island, who, as stated in yesterday's SCN, had been detached to serve on Gen. Miles's staff, received orders yesterday to report to

Washington immediately. He left for the capi-

tal last night. It was said at Governor's Island

vesterday that Capt. Allen will probably be

made chief signal officer of the army in the field. Lieut.-Col. John F. Weston, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, detached on Wednesday from the New York depot to report on or before May 1 to Major-Gen. Brooke, commanding the forces at Chickamauga, said yesterday that by May 1 there will probably be nearly 150,000 men encamped in Chickamauga Park. Each one of those men, Col. Weston said, will consume about four pounds of food a day, or about 600,000 pounds a day will be required for the entire army. The problem of feeding these men, Col. Weston said, will require a little study. It will be easy enough to get the supplies from St. Louis, Chicago, and New York. The Chief Commis sary, however, must be careful not to allow himself to get loaded up, and he must provide neens for keeping his supplies when he gets them. This will not be so easy a task, when the temperature of Chickamauga in summer is con-

sidered. A SPANISH FLAG BURNED.

It Was Torn from a Vesey Street Hotel, Where It Had Been Displaced Upside Down.

orning J. Schwane, the of a hotel at 106 Vesey street, bought an Amercan, a Cuban, and a Spanish flag. He hung the avenue, and also at Mr. Smith's Silver Dollar | three out in front of the building, the American highest, the Cuban just beneath, and the Span ish at the bottom, upside down and in tatters A marketman came along last night at 6 o'clock On each lapel of his coat was an American em-

When he saw the Spanish flag he gave a whoop. It was such a whoop as attracts people in the neighborhood of the market. Men fresh from the shambles appeared, and youths with big baskets on their arms. The marketman, who afterward refused to give his name but was addressed as "Sim" by one of the crowd, called for a barrel. Six were forthcoming. Sim straddled two and reached for the Spanish flag.

He tore it down and the crowd trampled on it. Then a pile of excelsior was brought and lighted. The flag was thrown into the fire and burned up, while the crowd cheered for Old Glory.

TENTS FOR JERSEY GUARDSMEN. Preparing to Mobilize Troops at Sea Cirt-Roebling's Men Protected.

TRENTON, N. J., April 23.-By direction Gov. Voorbees. Quartermaster-General Donnelly shipped 2,000 tents from the State arsenal to the Sea Girt camp ground to-day. To-morrow the work of creeting the tents will be begun and other preparations made for the accommodation of the two regiments of the National Guard. which will be ordered there as soon as orders are received from Washington, Gon. Donnelly has also issued preliminary instructions to dealers to provide subsistence.

The John A. Roebling's Sons' Company to-day issued a notice to its 2,500 employees that the situations of all who volunteer will be held for them until the war is over.

A recruiting office was opened here this afternoon by citizens who intend to organize a ompany of volunteers.

EL PASO SAILS FOR NEW YORK. New Orleans Steamers Will Krop Up Thei Satituge and Take Chances.

NEW ORLEANS, April 28.-The Morgan steam ship El Paso left here to-day for New York. Some apprehension was felt because she has to pass along the Cuban coast, but the Southern Pacific will run its steamers to New York as long as it can, and is accepting freight for the vessel to leave on Tuesday. The company be lieves that there will be no interference with the continuation of traffic between New Orleans and New York. The El Paso has taken out a war risk on \$600,000 at half a cent, its insuance being \$3,000. The steamship El Mar arrived here to-day from New York. Capt. Grand took the inside route to avoid the Spanish cruisers and did not see a Spaulsh vessel.

Two Fine Vessels for Us to Capture. NEW ORLEANS, April 23.-Capt. Brown of the

British steamer Orin, which arrived this morn ing, reported passing the Spanish steamers Catalina and Miguel Jover, seventy miles out from the jettles, making directly for Havana. They will probably become prizes of the Atlantic aquadron. The American men-of-war have been advised to look out for the two Spanish vessels The Catalina is a magnificent iron vessel of 4,000 tons burden, newly built, making sixteen knots an hour, and would make an excellent cruiser. The Miguel Jover is of 3,000 tons. Both left here for Havana with a large cargo of

WE'LL HOLD THE PRIZES. PRECEDENTS SEEM TO JUSTIFF OUR

SQUADRON'S CAPTURES. Preinration of War to Advance of Such Set ures Not Recessary-War Regims When It Begins, and Not When Sufferers Expected It to Begin-Some Historic Cares Cited.

The owners of the Spanish steamer Buens Ventura, which was captured by the United States gunboat Nashville off Key West at 7 o'clock Friday morning, have protested agains the capture of the boat on the ground that was did not exist when she was taken. They assert that the United States ultimatum to Spain fixed a definite time, namely, Satur day at noon, when hostilities would be begun if the terms of the ultimatum were not complied with. That being the case, they say that any seizure made prior to that hour is il legal. Lawyers versed in admiralty and in in ternational law said yesterday that the point raised was a very fine one, and that it could only be decided by the prize court that should be appointed to appraise the prize and dispose of her. Owen's "Declaration of War," which is recognized English authority, says: "On the outbreak of hostilities the right of capture at once becomes active."

The question in the present case, the lawyers say, is whether or not hostilities had actually begun. Some of the lawyers who were seen by THE SUN reporter were of the opinion that the act of Spain in withdrawing her own Minister from this country and handing his passports to Minister Woodford was a hostile act. They argued that, while in his ultimatum limit of time for compliance with terms, there was nothing in the ultimatum prevent Spain's making earlier reply and precipitating matters, and that is exactly what she did. Others said that the order of the Pres dent and the Secretary of the Navy to Capt. Sampson to proceed to Havens and blockade the port was a distinctly hostile act, and that when the squadron weighed anchor hostilitie had certainly begun. Others insisted that there must be actual hostilities; that is, that there must have been guns fired or a blockade actually established before hostilities could be said to have begun.

There are very few precedents bearing on the case, the lawyers say. One was hunted up for THE SUN reporter in the office of Mr. William M. lvins, and it seems to sustain the seizure. It was found in Phillimore's international law, which is recognized as a high authority in such matters. It was as follows:

In 1761 negotiations for peace between England and France were set on foot. By Article XI of the first memorial presented by France it was demanded that captures before the declaration, except King's ships, should be redeclaration, except King's ships, should be restored/gar a recompense made, because taken contrary to the law of nations. And here it may be
remarked that the exception proposed in favor of
merchantmen as contrasted with King's ships is
wholly at variance with one of the fundamental
rules of international law, namely, that the will
of the subject is bound up in the will of his
provernment. The answer to this demand was
perfectly sound in point of reason and justice,
and was no doubt framed with the advice of the
uninent civilians who were at that time and was no doubt framed with the advice of the eminent civilians who were at that time the advisers of the Crown. "The demand of restitution of captures before the war cannot be admitted, for it is not founded upon any particular convention nor yet resulting from the law of nations; for the right of hostilities does not result from a formal declaration of war, but from the hostilities which the aggressor first offered."

The soundness of the law and the justness of the reasoning appear to have been eventually

the reasoning appear to have been eventually admitted by the enemy himself, for even at the peace of Paris in 1763 the restoration of these prices was not mentioned with respect to the

Another case found in the same book which might have some bearing on the present case was also a controversy between France and Great Britain. England seized ships of France during the American Revolution when France came to the aid of America. The seizures were made before France bad taken any active part in hostilities. The writer declares

France had declared war when she announced her treaty with the robolinus subjects—for such at that time they were—of Great Britain, when she sent her fleet to America with orders which could not fall to lead to open hostilities; she had declared war when she recalled her Ambassador. could not fall to lead to open hostilities; she had declared war whon she recalled her Ambassador, and no one cognizant with the principles of international law can seriously doubt that it was perfectly competent to England, upon the announcement of the treaty and the withdrawa of her Ambassador, to have immodiately commenced open hostilities, or to have adopted the preventive measure of embargo. It was simply a question of discretion on the part of England as to the moment at which she should choose to order the first cannon fired.

Mr. Fox, the English Minister, replied and justly repudiated, as altogether unlenable, the position which France endeavored for the first time to establish, that a war in America was to be distinguished from a war in Europe, and, therefore, that the captures in Europe made before a declaration were iliegal, Mr. Fox also justly rested the attack by the English. Admiral on the law of self-defence, and pointed out the situation where the entures were made as evidence that they were taken in a bottle on territes and his Ward correctly as lish. Admiral on the law of self-defence, and pointed out the situation where the on-tures were made as evidence that they were taken in a hostile enterprise; and Mr. Ward correctly observes: "He would have done weit to have added, what alone must have closed the subject, that a declaration had, in effect, been made to the Amhassador of France, who had accented the challenge and knew all its consequences."

Lastly, I should observe that I am unable to agree with the learned and able Calvo that a formal declaration of war must precede the beginning of hostilities. This opinion is founded on the theory that the Declaration of Paris (185d) has altered the previously existing usage and practices which constitute the law on this subject. This opinion seems to me, at present, as incorrect as it would be to maintain that nations are obliged by that declaration to submit their disputes to arbitration.

Aside from precedents, however, it was re-

Aside from precedents, however, it was re marked by some of the lawyers yesterday that if hostilities had not actually begun they did begin the moment the Buena Ventura was captured, for the act of capturing her was in the highest degree hostile.

Another interesting point is the division of the prize money that comes from the sale of prizes. This money is divided as follows:

The commanding officer of a fleet or squadron receives one-twentieth part of all prize money awarled to any vessel or vessels under his immediate centrol. The commanding officer of a squadron or division under the command of a commander-in-chief receives one-fittieth of the amount awarded to the captors, his share to come out of the part of the prize money awarded to the Government when the Government receives a share.

The fleet Captain is entitled to one one-hundredth part of the award made to any vessel or

The feet Captain is entitled to one one-hundredth part of the award made to any vessel or vessels of the fleet or squadron with which he is serving, except in a case where the capture is made by the vessel in which he is serving, and in that case he shares in proportion to happy with the other officers and men on board the vessel. To the commander of a single vessel is given one-tenth of the money awarded to his vessel, if it was acting at the time of the capture under the command of the commanding officer of a fleet, aquadron or division, and three-twentieths if it was acting at descendently.

After these deductions the remainder of the prize money awarded to a vessel is distributed among the officers and crew of the vessel in proportion to their respective pay.

All vessels of the navy within signalling distance of the vessel or vessels making the capture under such circumstances and in such condition as to render efficient aid if required, share in the prize.

The Buena Ventura cost probably \$150.000.

The Buena Ventura cost probably \$150,000.

Her carge of \$20,000 worth of lumber will not be condemned. On Thursday the United States declared officially that "neutral goods not contraband of war are not liable to confiscation under the enemy's flag."

The cargo of the Buena Ventura was the property of merchants in Holland, and it was not

shipped to its destination at the expense of the Government. Want Gordon to Be Appointed Major-General NEW ORLEANS, La., April 23,-The United Confederate Veterans, which has its headquarters here and has some 2,000 camps throughout the South, and which is the Confederate equivalent to the Grand Army of the Republic, has decided to ask the President to appoint Gen. J. B. Gordon Major-General of Volunteers. The request will be forwarded to each Confederate Camp, and it will be asked to join in the movement. Gen. Gordon is the ranking surviving General of the Confederate Army and also Com-

Capt. Stillman's Successor Chosen.

TROY, April 23.-Edward Courtland Gale was o-night unanimously elected Captain of the Sixth Separate Company to succeed Capt. Stillman, whose resignation caused a big sensation in military circles. Second Lieut. Harry P. Sherman was promoted to First Lieutenant.

DELAWARE RIVER DEPENDES. incine Milees to De Pincod to the Siver s Fort Belaware.

PHILADRIPHIA, April 93.-There is warlike ctivity along the harbor fortifications of the Delaware River and Bay. Major Raymond of the corps of army engineers in charge of the defences of the Deinware has received orders to place submarine mines in the channel at Fort Delaware, and after to-day, it is believed, no vessels will be permitted to pass the channel between sunset and sunrise Patrol boats will be stationed above and below the chain of mines to warn vessels not to pass them at night. Walton Smith, night chief the Postal Telegraph pany, went to Fort Delaware this afterto superintend the wiring of batteries and mines, and to drill a corps of special telegraphers and telephone operators for the Government. The defences of the Delaware River at the head of the bay are very effective. The fort and the battaries there have had their defences under improvement for a year or more. They are regarded as impregnable.

A detachment of the battalion of Pennsylva nia naval reserves, under Lieut. E. C. Rhoads has been sent to the Delaware Capes on the tug Juno to man a signal station there. No genera orders have been issued to the Pennsylvania naval reserves yet, but there is an appearance of activity among the commanding and execu tive officers. They say they are under impera tive orders not to talk of their movements More men are to go to Cape Henlopen on Mon day.

The fortifications in the harbor of Philadel phia begin at Fort Delaware and Finn's Point and batteries are planted along the shore from that point up to Fort Mifflin on the Pennsyl vania side, below League Island. The channel o the river is narrow and circuitous, and will be amply protected by mines. There is not the alightest apprehension here of an invasion from the sea. If a Spanish squadron ever got past Fort Delaware it would never get out again,

NO DECISION ABOUT BAWAIL

tion to Baise the Fing Over the Island. WASHINGTON, April 23.-Practically no infor-

mation is obtainable in Washington about the reported intention of the United States to take possession of the Hawaiian Islands. Administration officials in a position to know will not talk, or profess ignorance of any such plans Members of Congress interested in annexing Hawaii have been unable to find ou anything about the purpose of the Gov ernment. There is a general impression that the Administration has not decided to take a step so vigorous. It is known, however, that a proposition to raise the Stars and Stripes over the islands has been under consideration The principal objection urged against the forei ble acquirement of the Hawaiian group is that it would make European nations suspicious of the intentions of this Government in regard to Cubs, and might cause international compli

cations. Admiral Miller, commanding the Pacific naval station, is now at Honolulu on the gunboal Bennington. A long cipher telegram sent from Washington to San Francisco went to him by the steamer Alameda, which left San Francisco for Honolulu on Thursday. A Sun reporter was told by a high official that Admiral Miller was coming home to take charge of the naval defences of the Pacific coast. It is believed in naval circles that the orders sent on the Aiar directed him to return to San Francisco. What ever the purposes of the Administration are, everybody concerned is keeping very quiet, and nothing is likely to be known until a steamer leaving Honolulu after the Alameda arriver there reaches Victoria or San Francisco.

CHANGING FUNNEL COLORS. Molland-America Line Repaints Its Smoke

stocks to Avoid Danger. An hour before the sailing of the steamshi Amsterdam of the Holland-America line from Hoboken for Rotterdam yesterday the agents here received orders to have the funnels of all the vessels of the line repainted so that the shipt

will not be mistaken for American vessels. The steamship Amsterdam was boarded by gang of painters and the transformation was The stacks were originally a ground, with two green bands and a white band in the centre. The black has been replaced by yellow. The change was completed before the steamship sailed at 10 o'clock.

Colonial Dames Give \$500 for Sick and

Wounded Soldiers. WASHINGTON, April 23.-Surgeon-General Van Reypen of the navy has received a contri-Colonial Dames to purchase luxuries for the sick and wounded who will be treated on the

carry out the wishes of the society.

ambulance ship Solace, Dr. Van Reypen will Political Where Jackson Pulled Down South's

PENSACOLA, Fla., April 23 .- A large open-air meeting was held on the Plaza last night on the epot where Gen. Jackson hauled down the Spanish flag seventy years ago. The stand vorated with American and Cuben flags, were more than 200 volunteers for the

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC-THIS DAY ... 5 09 | Sun sets., 6 49 | Moon sets. 10 49 BIGH WATER-THIS DAY. Sandy Hook. 9 29 | Gov.Isl'd. 10 01 | Hell Gate.. 11 54 Arrived-SATURDAY, April 28.

Se St. Louis, Randle, Southampton April 16, Se Pellarden, Davidson, Kio Janeiro April 2 and St Lucia 15th. lotte. Seston City, Barciay, Bristol April 4 and Swapsea 5th. ha Trojan Prince, Dobson, Leghorn April 2 and Na ples 7th. Ss Corean, Stewart, Glasgow April 9 and Moville 10th.

10th.

Sa Panama, Curel, Bordeaux,
Sa Vimeira, Thomaon, Cardenas,
Sa Cape Corrientea, Thompson, Sunderland,
Sa City of Washington, Stevens, Havana,
Sa Astatic Prince, Anderson, Ho Janeiro,
Ba Albis, Langlie, Cardenas,
Sa Guyandotte, Davis, Norfolk,
Ship Queen Elizabeth, Fulton, Havre,
Ship Nederland, Brouwer, Boston. [For later arrivats see First Page.]

SAILED FROM DOMESTIC PORTS. Sa El Paso, from New Orieans for New York. Es algonquin, from Jacksonville for New York.

Sail To-Day.

Mails Close, 8 00 A M Werra, Genos..... Sail To-Morrow. Comanche, Charleston..... 1 00 P M Sergen, Progreso.......... 1 00 P M Sail Tuesday, April 28. Trave, Bremen 7 00 A M INCOMING STRANSHIPS. Bavanuah .Liverpool.... contraband of war, therefore it cannot be held, Gibraltar Due Monday, April 25. Glasgow. Antwerp Gibralter Hull New Orleans

International law requires that it shall be Due Tuesday, April 20. . Rotterdam . Liverpool . Para . Pori Limon. mander-in-Chief of the United Confederate ersday, April 28 London New Orleans. Havans Due Iriday, April 29.

RED CROSS SHIP IS OFF. STATE OF TEXAS SAILS WITH 1,000 TONS OF RELIEF SUPPLIES.

Women Nurses Go With Her-They Have Been Ordered from Washington to Walt for Puribor Orders, and May Not Go at All-A Veteran Applies for a Pince in the Crew.

A handsome new Red Cross flag floated from the mainmast of the steamship State of Texas yesterday afternoon when she sailed down the bay bound for Cuba with a thousand cons of relief supplies. About fifty then and women of the Red Cross Society and 200 other men and boys cheered lustily as the ship left the dock, and the whistles of tugs and ferryboats saluted her on the way out. There had been some expectation that a corps

of ten women nurses from the Red Cross hos pital here would go on the ship, but instructions came yesterday from Miss Barton, who is in Washington, for them to stay here until further orders. It was said that the Government of ficials had some objection to sending women nurses to Cuba, at least until there is an evident necessity for their presence. The passen gers aboard the State of Texas were Dr. J. B. Hubbell, field agent of the Red Cross, who is is charge of the ship for the society; A. B. Dunoan of 1 Fifth avenue, this city, who has taken much interest in the relief work, and C. C. Barnes of the Red Cross staff. Dr. E. W. Egan had expected to go, but will meet the ship at Key West instead, going by rail from Washington with Miss Barton.

The cargo was all aboard the State of Texas sarly yesterday afternoon, a supply of mineral water being the last consignment. By 2 o'clock there was a large delegation of Red Cross people present, and the interesting ceremony of sreaking out the new flag from the mainmast was begun, Stephen E. Barton, Chairman of the Central Cuban Relief Committee, and Miss Barton's secretary, Mr. Cobb, brought the flag with them to the Atlantic Basin pler, and it was presented to the American National Red Cross by Mrs. Victoria Raymond, formerly President of the New York society. "In the name of the women of the United

States, I present this emblem of humanity," said Mrs. Raymond.

With Capt, Young's assistance, Mrs. Raymond pulled the guy rope, and the big banner of white, with the cross of red, was caught by the breeze and swelled out into full view. "Three cheers for free Cuba!" yelled a man is

the crowd. They were given with a will. "What's the matter with Uncle Sam ?" asked another.

"He's all right," the crowd sang back, and the cheers were repeated, with an added tiger to the Red Cross Society. This ceremony over, an hour was consumed in the final arrangements. At 3:50 the lines were

cast off and the State of Texas was towed into midstream and started on her way. "Good luck to you!" "Look out for the Spanish gunboats!" and "Don't let the Spanlards get that cargo!" were among the parting

injunctions from the crowd. Capt. Young said he hoped to make Key West by Wednesday night or Thursday morning. He said he did not anticipate any interference and expected that the trip would be a perfectly safe and enjoyable one for all on board. At Key West he will get a battleship convoy. Mr. Bar ton said he thought the ship would arrive safe-

ly, the Red Cross flag being a protection. "Keep that flag at topmast every hour of daylight," he said to Capt. Young. "It will be there all the time," was the answer. Dr. Hubbell also said he anticipated no

trouble. Dr. Egan was somewhat disappointed at not making the trip, but as Dr. A. M. Lesses is to remain in this city for the present it was thought best that Dr. Egan should accompany Miss Barton as medical attendant. "There seems to be some objection to sending women nurses into Cuba," said Dr. Egan.

"However, whether any will be sent or not in undecided you. There is a corps now stationed at Tampa ready to go to Cuba when wanted." "There is no work for our nurses yet," said Dr. Lessar, who is Surgeon-in-Chief, "and Miss Barton has advised us to remain here until the

time comes for the work.'

is a friend of Miss Barton and an admirer of her work. He went to Cuba shortly after the Maine was blown up, and while there presented every Cuban child under Red Cross care with a toy. A number of applications for places in the crew were made to Capt. Young at the dock

Mr. Duncan, who went on the State of Teras.

yesterday. One of the applicants was Patrick McGovern, a veteran of the civil war and a nen "I fought for her before," he said, pointing to the American flag, "and I'm willing to do it again. I'm not very young, but I can fight yet." McGovern had his trunk on the relatives were there to see him off, but as Capt

Young's roster was full he had to refuse the old man's request.

The cargo of the State of Texas consists of 20 The cargo of the State of Texas consists of 20 tons of lard, 100 barrels of oat meal, 950 cases and barrels of canned food, 600 cases and barrels of clothing, 150 cases of general provisions, 150 cases of groceries, 10 barrels of salt, 25 tons of rice, 350 tons of corn meal, 325 bags and barrels or hard bread, 925 cases and barrels of beams and peas, 30 tons of canned most and bacon, 16 tons of medicines and hospital stores, five complete sets of kitchen and cooking utensits, with oil and charcoal stores; 300 bags of charcoal, 500 gallons of oil, 27 barrels of potatoes, and 500 bags of flour.

Business Antices. Unless You Invist on CARL M. SCHULTES, the only pure and correct Mineral Waters, you may have your whiskey spot at by inferior water. Always ask for CARL II. SCHUL: Z'S and take no other.

MARRINI

BROOKS-GILHERY. - In Troy, N. Y., on April 23,

in St. John's Church, by the Rev. Henry R. Free man, Frances Harriet Gilbert, daughter of the late Edward Granger Offbert, to Charles Maybury Brooks of New York.

TOXING.

BRITTON.-At his residence, 10 West 48d st., on Thursday, April 21, Channing Moore, only sea of Frances M. and the late John W. Britton, in his Funeral services at his mother's house, 16 West 46th at., on Monday, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

FROMENT. -On Friday, April 22, 1898, Eugene L. Froment, aged 4% years.
Funeral services at the residence of his brother, 50 East 75th st., on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. In-

terment at Woodlawn at convenience of family. FERSTEN.—At Stamford, Conn., April 23, Katherin A. M. Ferris, daughter of Harriet G. and the late Charles Ferris of Port Chester, N. Y. Funeral on Tuesday, 11 A. M., at the residence of

hersister, Mrs. Charles H. Peck, Lafayette av., Stamford, Conn. Interment at Sound Beach. KELLETT.-At 490 18th st., Brooklyn, on Friday, April 22, ex-Police Captain Henry Kellett Funeral services on Monday, April 25, at St. Peter's

Church, Hicks and Warren sta., Brooklyn, as 10:30 A. M. Relatives and friends of family, also of his brother-in-law, Rev. C. F. Gibney, invited. NICHOLS. -Suddenly, on Saturday evening, at her residence, 253 Clinton av., Brooklyn, Sarah E.,

wife of George H. Kichols, in the 734 year of her Notice of funeral hereafter. THE KENSICO CEMETERY.—Private station, Har-lem Railroad; 43 minutes ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 10 East 44d st.

Special Motices.

VISIT DR. J. PARKER PRAY CO. S CHIopody and manicure partors. Surgeon chiropodist. Som skilled and thorough operators in the city. Hours i. A. M. to 61: M. 10 and 12 East 23d at., opposite fallson Square Park. Established 1868. STPEMPLEGES hair permanently removed. No pain. Consultation free. ELECTROLYSIS Co., o East 38d st., formerly 23d st.

COMELINESS IN CHARACTER; character is conclines. Both are to our photographs. ROCK-WOOD, B'way and soth at. \$6 per dozen. Melinious Motices.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE - Sunday, April S 24, 1808, at 11:15 A. M., be to so by Professor Pritz Adler at Carnegie Music Half, corner 57th st, and 7th av., the twenty-second anniversary subtreas subject: "A New Vocation." All interested are invited.

Mew Bublications.

PRATT has the book you want. Old Books, Mage PHATT, 181 8th av.